ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN GUIDELINES FOR THE EXTERIOR REHABILITATION OF BUILDINGS IN ROCKVILLE'S HISTORIC DISTRICTS

GLOSSARY

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ROCKVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT COMMISSION

GLOSSARY

BARGE BOARDS A board, often ornamented, that conceals roof

timbers projecting over gables.

BRACKET An overhanging member projected from a structure

usually designed to support a vertical load or strengthen an angle. Can be a purely decorative

element.

BALUSTRADE The row of upright supports for a handrail.

BOARD & BATTEN A method of siding a structure where vertical

projecting strips are used to cover the joints

formed by the siding materials.

CORNER BOARDS The vertical trim elements used to cover the

ends of the horizontal siding elements at each

building corner.

CORNICE The molded and projecting horizontal trim

located at the roof eave.

DIRECTIONAL EMPHASIS See page 24.

EAVE The lower border of a roof that overhangs

the wall.

FANLIGHT A semicircular window with radiating sash bars

like the ribs of a fan, placed over a door or

window.

FASCIA Horizontal board covering the joint between the

top of a wall and the projecting eaves, or the board found at the end of the eaves to which

the gutter is usually attached.

FRIEZE An ornamental horizontal band or strip in a wall.

GABLE	The vertical	triangular end	of a	a building	from

the eave line to the ridge or top of roof.

GAMBREL ROOF A roof with two slopes on each side, the lower

steeper than the upper.

HIP ROOF A roof having sloping ends and sloping sides.

JERKINHEAD A roof with a portion of its end cut off at an

angle of approximately 45°.

KEYSTONE The wedge shaped piece at the crown of an arch

that locks the other pieces in place.

LINTEL The horizontal member spanning and carrying the

load above an opening.

MANSARD ROOF A roof with two slopes on each of the four sides.

the lower steeper than the upper.

MATERIALS/TEXTURES/COLORS See page 25.

MODILLIONED CORNICE An ornamented bracket used in series under the

cornice line.

ORIEL A large bay window.

PENDANT A hanging ornament usually found attached to

brackets at the eave line.

PEDIMENT A triangular space forming the gable of a

simple pitched roof.

PILASTER An upright architectural member, structurally a

pier but visually treated as a column, projecting a third of its width or less from the wall.

PALLADIAN WINDOW An arched window flanked by two smaller windows

usually located in a pedimented front gable.

PROJECTING BAY A portion of a building protruding from the

main structure at one or more floor levels.

PENT GABLE The vertical triangular end of a building en-

closed at the lower portion with a trim board; usually infilled with a decorative shingle

pattern.

PORTICO A colonnade or covered area (porch) at the

entrance to a building.

PROPORTION See page 22.

PROPORTIONS OF OPENINGS

IN FACADE See page 24.

QUOINS Elements at the corner of a building usually

distinguished from the adjoining surfaces by material texture, color, size, or projection.

RATIO OF SOLID TO VOID See page 23.

REPOINTING The scratching out of old mortar from the joints

of masonry construction and filling in with new

material.

RHYTHM OF SOLIDS AND VOIDS See page 23.

SCALE See page 22.

STREETSCAPE The combined visual image that is presented by

all the physical elements found from building

front to building front.

SOFFIT The underside enclosure of the eave.

SILL Horizontal member at the base of a window

or door.

SASH The framework in which panes of glass are set

in a window or door.

SYMMETRY/ASYMMETRY See page 25.

TURRET A little tower or ornamental structure at an

angle of a larger structure.

TRANSOM A window above a door or other window.

VOUSSOIRS One of the wedge-shaped pieces forming an arch

or vault.

WINDOW LIGHTS See page 24.